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TAYLOR'S ALARM

Warning Keynote Sounded to Republicans of Kentucky.

OUR VERY LIBERTY IN DANGER

Designing Democrats Would Rob the People of the Ballot.

INFAMY OF COEBEL'S LAW

Searchlight Thrown Upon the Bill by Our Gaffant Standard-Bearer.

REPUBLICANS MUST RISE AND STRIKE

State Finances, the Notorious China Schoolbook and McChord Bills, the Odlous Election Law and Other State Measures of Mighty Moment Ably Discussed and Clearly Defined at the Formal and Auspicious Opening at London of the Kentucky Republican Campaigu.

Attorney General W. S. Taylor, the Republican nominee for governor of Kentucky, in his opening speech at London, treated clearly and with force and dignity all the questions which are before the people for their decision in this campaign. To treat them fully and frankly his speech was necessarily long, too long for us to publish it en tire, but it is so impostant and instruc-tive that we have prepared a careful summary of it, giving in General Tay lor's own language the most important passages that our renders may have them for reference. The meeting he addressed was one of the largest that ever listened to a speaker in Kentucky, and every point made was enthusiastically applicated.

After a high compilment to the freedom loving recoin of the mountain

After a high compliment to the freedom loving people of the mountain
country, he spoke briefly of national affairs, calling attention to the revival
of industry and the great improvement
in the times that followed the election
of McKinley, and paying a high compliment to the value of our solders
and saliors, which had won for us a
glorious peace after one of the most
successful wars ever known in history.
"I would love to dwell longer," he said,
"on this brilliant chapter of national
history, but in the campaign upon
which we are now entering there are
questions greater and nearer our firequestions greater and nearer our fire-

STATE FINANCES.

What Was Accomplished in Kentucky
by Republican Administration.
He then devoted himself to a vindication of the Republican state administration from the aspersions cast upon
it by Mr. Goebel and the opposition
press. He first showed that when the
Republican party took charge of state
affairs, this country was passing
through a fearful financial crisis. The
resources of the state sinking fund had What Was Accomplished In Kentucky Republican party look charge of state affairs, this country was passing through a fearful financial crinia. The resources of the state siphing fund has diminished to insignificance, the state had little credit at home or abroad, its own warrants and clatins diahonored and begging for a market at from 10 to 50 per cent discount. The people were not responsible. They had paid their taxes, but notwithstanding tils state had berrowed \$500,000 on bonds that become due in 1905, and although the general government had retunded to the state the sum of \$606,650.15, every dollar of which was used to defray the general expenses of the state; at the close of the fiscal year 1895-96 there were outstanding warrants aggregating \$1,255,236.07, to discharge which not a dollar was held by the state. Time and again during the 11 years, up to and including 1895, it was officially announced that there was a suspension of the payment of claims. On the 6th day of January, 1896, when the Republicans assumed charge of the state government, they found "pigeon-holed," is the auditor's office, \$258.838.52 unaudited claims. At that time there was due the teachers of the state 2373,632.63 and only \$29,830.60 in the state government, they found "pigeon-holed," is the auditor's office, \$258.838.52 unaudited claims. At that time there was due the teachers of the state 2373,632.63 and only \$29,830.60 in the state government, they found "pigeon-holed," is the auditor's office, \$258.838.52 unaudited claims. At that time there was due the teachers of the state action the finement of the payment of the lincome derived from that rate svery dollar of expenses accruing has been paid promptly, and on July \$1, 1899, there was a net balance in the reasury of \$313,1861.8. Every claim against the state of Kentucky in 1896 the tax rate has been increased 16 cents on the \$190 and in addition \$500,000 has been borrowed. True, but not a dollar realized from either of these sources has been used by the present administration to defray current expenses, but to t

STATE PRISONS.

Republicans Saved the Taxpayers of the State a Large Lump. In regard to the conduct of state prisons General Taylor said: plorases conditions ever disregarded; not only dirt and filth everywhere abounded within its forbidding walls, but there was scarcely a sprig of grass, a flower, a leaf, anywhere within its courts or confines to cheer the lonely ismates. Moreover, part of the aboravere burned, and less than one-half of the convicts employed. After giving figures from the official records to show that during the last three years of Democratic control the annual deficit was \$90,406.31, while under Republican management the amount of deficit was only \$42,230.35, showing a saving to the state by the Republicans of \$47,175.35 per year. He continued:

"During the period of Republican control the sanitary condition of the prison was vastly improved, neat walks were laid within the courts, grass plain and flower beds were made,

trees were planted, fountains constructed and everything within reason done to render this place of human exile healthful and cheerful to the unfortunates there confined. The charred walls of burned buildings were torn down and new structures erected, and after great affort contracts were entered into at employed daily more than a thous. I immates of the institution. Thus from financial wreck and prison chaos this institution was placed upon the hast of a well ordered, well directed husiness concern. Notwithstanding, these facts the Democratic legislature of 1898, over the governor's veto, passed a most shamoless act by which the Republican officials in charge of this institution were robbed of their offices in the middle of their terms, an outrage which has no parallel in the state's history."

He then proceeded to show the results of this change. The services rendered by the Republican commissioners day in the contract commissioners took charge, they have straws a calaria 4,009, and have increased the number of guards from \$2 to 46, without necessity, costing the taxpayers an additional sum of \$2,880. The net deficit during the 12 mouths after they took charge was \$59,945.23, or \$16,714.57 more than the deficit for a corresponding period under Republican rule. Said General Taylor:

"We submit these matters to the candid voters of Kentucky as a test of

Taylor:

"We submit these matters to the candid voters of Kentucky as a test of the efficiency of the Republican administration. The savitary and financial improvements made by the Republicans in the management of the Eddyville penitentiary are nearly or quite equal to those made in the Frankfort prison."

Public Printing. Public Printing.

General Taylor showed by the records that during the last three years of Democratic administration, the public printing cost \$93,594.03, while for the same period under Bradley's administration the cost was only \$49,255.77. Record books under the last three years of Democratic administration cost \$67,580.07, while for the three years of Bradley's administration the cost was only \$25,008.21, showing a Republican saving on these two items of \$86,002.12.

"This," said General Taylor, "was intended as a tax upon the intangible wealth of the great corporations of the state. Under its provisions the Democratic party in four years collected of miscellaneous corporations \$118,716.27. The present administration in three years collected of this same class of corporations, under the same class of corporations, under the same law, \$351,159.11, thus collecting in three years almost three times as much asthe former administratios collected in four, in 1893 the Republicans collected of this class of corporations \$146,814.51, or \$28,098.24 more than the former administration collected in the four years of its term." Franchise Tax.

A VICIOUS MEASURE. Searchlight Thrown Upon the Notor-

After giving an account of the vicious work of the present legislature, including its creation of more than 260 offices in state and county whose salaries are to be paid by the taxpayers.

General Taylor said:
This same legislature passed what is known as the McChord bill, which, but known as the McChord bill, which, but for the veto of the Republican governor, would have become a law. By its torms three railroad commissioners were given absolute and arbitrary power to fix the rate charged for the shipping of freight over the railroads, their decision to be final, not only against railroads, but against the people as well. No maximum or minimum rates are prescribed, no uniformity required; no appeal to any sourt from a decision of the board, no matter how arbitrary or destructive, is allowed. Such unbridled power vested in three men would have been a menace atthe to the people and the railroads. Within the possibilities of such a law lie two grave evils, alternative in their nature, either the practiced confiscation of railroad interests, or a system of extortion fixed on the excelle-

interests, or a system of extortion fixed on the people.

It has been said in the arguments for this measure that the legislature had fixed tollgate and ferry rates. True, but no such power was delegated to a commission; neither the owners of such properties, nor the public, would have been willing to have confided to any commission such arbitrary powers over their rights and interests. The people of Kentucky have never demanded such a law. No railroad commission has ever suggested the necessity of thes ame, even though the author of this bill has been a member of such commission.

thor of this bill has been a member or such commission.
Such a statute is repugnant to our theory of government; it tends to cen-tralization and arbitrary power. Clothed with such power the commis-sion might extort from any railroad company or companies any concession or any personal or political favor de-manded.

CHINN SCHOOLBOOK BILL.

It Opened Wide the Door of Johbery, Corruption and Fraud. This same legislature attempted to enact what is known as the "Chinn Schoolbook Bill." If this bill would have become a law it would have practically rendered valueless all of the schoolbooks now in the hands of the children of this state, and in that way would have entailed a loss on the peo-ple of at least \$500,000 to start with. The friends of the Chinn bill have

would have entailed a loss on the people of at least \$500,000 to start with. The friends of the Chiun bill have pointed to Indiana for confirmation of their argument is support of their proposed measure. In that state there is now in force such a law regulating the purchase and prices of schoolbooks. To all public educators of the country it is well brown that the schoolbooks used in indiana are far inferior to those used in Kentscky.

I dealre to read to you a letter to Superintendent J. H. Patterson from the publishers of the geographies furnished is Indiana. Mr. Patterson is, as I understand, a Democrat, and has doubtless been told by the advocates of the Chiun measure that the book company was selling in Indiana Frye's geographies twhich geography is used in this state as a standard book) at a price very much lower than the same hook was selling in Kentucky. Hence he wrote to the company complaining of the discriminations. The letter reads as follows:

ITS-328 Wabsah Avenue.

Chicago, June 28, 1839.

Superintendent J. H. Patterson, Lancaster, Ky;

Dear Sire-Replying to your favor of the 17th inst., we would say that the geographies adopted for Indiana are quite different from the regular editions of Frye. The Indiana editions are known as Frye's Introductory and Advanced Geography, and contain considerably less material than Frye's Elements and Complete, besides being bound in boards—instead of cloth and more cheaply gotten up in other ways. In making this cheaper edition for Indiana we feel that we are not discriminating against any other schools that are using our regular editions.

The argument applies equally well to our Montgomery's History. These additions are made for the state of Indiana and we can not sell them say, where outside of the state. Thanking you for giving us an oppoctuality to state our cans, we are very respectfully yours.

Certainly this ought to convince the

most skeptical that the books sold in Indiana are not equal in quality to those used in this state.

Not only would the proposed measure entail on the people an immense loss in the purchase of books, but it opens wide the door of jobbery, fraud and corruption. There is no provision in the bill that probibits the members of the commission from adopting manuscripts of their own creation, or from forming a partnership with a trust that is to publish the books; no guarantee that the books are to be of a certain standard. All this is to be left to the commission. Each of the commissioners is to draw from the state treasury \$5 per day and expenses, and may, if three members so elect, convene themselves at any time, and thus remain in seasion almost the entire year.

GOEBEL ELECTION LAW.

Crowning Act of Infamy Perpetrated by a Deformed Logislature.

But the crowning act of infamy perpetrated by this "vicious body of deformed Democrats and degenerate Americans" was the enactment of the Goebel election law. It creates a state election commission composed of three men to be elected by the legislature. There is no provision for a division of these commissioners among the political parties. This board not only appoints and removes county boards at pleasure, but sits as a court of contest. No provision is made for a division of the members of the county boards between the parties. The people are not to be consulted as to who shall hold those county offices. The state board can arbitrarily act upon all questions and its decisions are final. It can remove county boards without cause, and there is no redress. The county board appoints the officers of elections, and while they are required by the new, as in the old law, to divide the election officers between the parties, they are left at liberty to determine for themselves who are Republicans and who are Democrats. If the county board be Democrats. If the county board be Democrats. It has the power under the law to select as Republicans election officers any man whom the members of that board are pleased to call Republicans. Incompetent and unreliable Republicans can be appointed in every precinct. The sheriff, who is the umpire between two judges (the clerk having no voice), may in every voting precinct be a Democrat, or belong to the party having control of the election machinery. The county board may without cause, at any time, remove any election. And I am told that such a thing did occur in Kenton county at the last election. Last year in Pulaski county the county board, without the semblance of authority, refused to count or consider the vote in a number of precincts.

Pugh Case.

In the Nilth congressional district, invadiately after the election, it was Crowning Act of Infamy Perpetrated

the vote in a number of precincts.

Pugh Case.

In the Ninth congressional district, immediately after the election, it was thought that upon the face of the returns made out by the officers of the various voting precinets, Mr. Pugh was elected member of congress by a small majority. The election board in Carter county thereupon refuses to count the vote in one Republican precinct, and in that way tried to overthrow Mr. Pugh's reported majority. It was, however, subsequently ascertained that the estimate first made of Mr. Pugh's majority had been too low, and notwithstanding the outrage perpetrated in Carter county, he was still upon the face of the returns, made out by the county boards, elected by a majority of about 10. Thereupon the county boards, elected by a majority of about 10. Thereupon the county boards in Bracken and Rowan counties were each reconvened and proceeded to stuilify themselves by throwing out a number of Republican votes in each county, and issuing new certificates; which would doubtless have been done at the start if those boards had then known it was necessary to accomplish the defeat of Mr. Pugh.

The state board in this case held that it could not go behind the first returns; hence it condoned and approved the robberies perpetrated in Rowan and Bracken counties if they had been committed when the county boards of these counties first centened. Notwithstanding the outrages perpetrated in these counties first centened. Notwithstanding the outrages perpetrated in these counties for Pugh Case.

Trimble's Letter.

In this connection let me read you two letters that as aptly reveal the infamines of the Goebel law as anything that has over been said or written. The writer of the first letter was a member of the general assembly that passed the law, and is now the nominee of the Democratic party for reelection. He thoroughly understood the purposes of its author and the object of the measure, and was one of its most ardent advocates. Listen to the letter and the asswer thereto:

"Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 13, 1898.

most ardent advocates. Listen to the letter and the answer thereto:

"Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 13, 1898."

"Mr. W. E. Thompson, Frankfort, Ky.:

"My Dear Thompson, I will preface it is an uncertain to election of the county in the election of the Republicans to indicate who shall represent them as judges, etc., will have to be ignored, and the election commissioners will have to do this, or receive the ill-will of the city Democrats. I would not do it, for I could not conscientiously do so, and I know that you would not; therefore my advice to you is to refuse to act, I had a talk with Judge Pryor on the subject, and he said that if you would refuse to act he would appoint anyone that we might indicate, which would be Han Marshall. if you would refuse to act he would appoint anyone that we might indicate, which would be Hen Marshall. You know Ben is so partisan that he thinks anything is right that helps the Democrate. Think the matter over and use your best judgment, and if you conclude to accept, write to me immediately and I will have the change made. I will also see that your laterests are represented in the appointment of officers on your side of the river. Let me hear from you at once. "Sincerely your friend.

"BOUTH TRIMBLE."

A Terse Repty.

A Terse Reply. Thompson's answer is as follows:

Thompson's answer is as follows:

"Flag Fork, Ky., Aug. 15, 1898."

"Mr. South Trimble, Frankfort, Ky.:

"My Dear Bir—Yours of the 13th of August, in regard to election commissioners for the county, received, and in r. ily will asy my confidence in your exertity about this matter compels me to refuse to accept the appointment of election commissioner, for if I have to do a diahonorable act I will not accept. Show this letter to Judge Pryor, that he may act regardless of the county committee's recommendation. Most respectfully yours.

"W. E. THOMPSON."

Think of what Mr. Trimble says, fellow-citiasns: "Our county is all right—asfely Democratic—but city elections can not be won with a fair count."

How does Mr. Trimble propose to prevent a fair count: "Incompetent, unreflable Republican ludges will have to be appointed." "The right of Republicans to Indicate who shall represent them as indges, etc., will have to be ignored." Who is to ignore this right?

Mr. Trimble says. "And the election."

commissioners will have to do this." MENACE TO LIBERTY.

Democrata Respond to the Govern-or's Appeal With an Outrage.

Democrats Respond to the Governor's Appeal With an Outrage.
Fellow-clitzens, was there ever such a menare to civil liberty? What excuses is suffered by its author for the existence of this odious thing? First, he says?
"Governor Bradley, in his message to the general assembly that enacted this law, recommended the enactment of a new olection law to provent election frauds. The bill for the new law did not meet his views and he vetoced it, but even he has declared that the new law is better than the old, to which the Respiblican platform demands a return." Governor Bradley never recommended a new election law. He did recommend certain amendments to remove imperfections in the old law.
In answer to this patriodic request for a law insuring "that the humblest citizen may cast his vote and have it fairly Dinnted," you respond with an outrage not intended to remove imperfections, but designed to render the entire election a mockery and a machine of opposition. He asked for bread, and you gave him a screen for a fish and you gave him a screen. But he suther again asys, "This statute was rendered necessary by the frauds by which Kentucky was in 1896 taken from Bryan and given to Me-Kinley."

If this charge were true, it would not justify the existence of the Goebel

Kinley."

If this charge were true, it would not justify the existence of the Goebel election law; but that it is false there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. The county judges who appointed the election officers in 1895 appointed them in 1896, and also in 1897, when the state want 17,000 Democratic. In Kentucky the Republican gain in 1896 over the vote of 1895 was 25 per cent; the Democratic gain was 32 per cent; the Democratic gain was 32 per cent. How can any fair man reconcile with these indisputable figures the charge that the Rewublicans in 1896 carried the state by fraud?

Frauds Licensed.

Frauda Licensed.

There never was a more glaring and indefensible insult offered to any people than this charge of fraud against the mountain sections of the state.

Not for the purpose of even intimating that a fraud was perpetrated in the First Congressional district, but that you may appreciate to its full extent tas insult offered the people of the Eleventh district, I desire to call your attention to the figures of the 1836 election in the First district. The Democratic gain that year over the election of 1898 was 96 per cent, while the Republican gain was only 38 per election of 1895 was 96 per cent, while the Republican gain was only 38 per cent. In the county of Graves, the home of Mr. Coulter, one of the Music Hall nominees, and the place selected to open the campaign of that gentleman and his associate candidates, the vote cast for Governor Bradley in 1895 was 1,227; for General Hardin, 2,24; for both, a total of 3,491. In 1896 the Democratic ticket received 4,699 votes, or 1,398 more than both Bradley and Hardin received in 1895. In the Second congressional district, another Democratic stronghold, the Democratic gain in 1896 ever 1895 was 88 per cent, while that of the Republicans was only 31 per cent.

Again, it is said that the Goebel election law is modeled after the Ohio law. This is not true, in the Ohio law frauds and injustice are made impossible; in the Kentucky law both are made possible, and licensed.

ARISE AND STRIKE;

ARISE AND STRIKE! Duty of Kentucky Republicans Out-

It is not a question of parties; it is not a question of men; but it is a question of whether we shall longer exist as a free paople. The Republican party stands pledged to the repeal of this measure.
Thousands of brave Democrats have Thousands of brave Democrats have denounced it; the Populists have denounced it; the Populists have denounced it, and the best elements of society in Kentucky, irrespective of party or creed, have denounced it. Now, what shall we do to be saved? If I believed that the surest way to destroy these evils which now best us was to support either of the other tickets in the field which stand pledged against them, rather than my own, not for a moment would I hesitate to do so. In the time of peril, principle first; party not at all. We must first be free, else parties can not exist. In the dark hour of danger the path of duty always stands clear in the light of conscience. For the courageous, intelligent men of Kentucky I need give but this counsel. Do your duty. Rouse and strike, Your only weapons are your hallots; weapons of which your enemies would robyon.

Orefinite for a fair election. Every-

ons of which your examine you.

Organize for a fair election. Everywhere demand it; and by the strength of right and overwhelming numbers see to it that it is accorded. This be your only anivation. If it fail you, then the deadly coils of tyranny will tighten about you and crush to death your political liberties.



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS CLEANSES THE SYSTEM DISPELS EFFECTUALLY DISPELS OVERCOMES HEADACHES OVERCOMES TO THE TOPATION HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

10 GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'FO BY QUIERNIA FIG SYRVP &

GOEBEL HAD AN INCENTIVE.

Sandford Had Been a Thorn in His Side Politically.

Covington, Ky., Aug. 28 .- To The Dispatch: To the best of my ability, seatly exerted, but possibly influenced by an antipathy, the growth of 25 years of close and unavoidable personal knowledge of Goebel and, perhaps, by warm recollections of Sandford, these are the facts of the killing:

Sandford had been a thorn in Goebel's side politically, and it was necessary that he should be removed. Goebel's not unnatural malice toward him festered to a head when defeated for 6, 1895, Goebel wrote and published rent in a free church. in a vile occasional paper, called the Ledger, a vile article imputing that Sandford was infected with a vile discase. The article was lately repro-

meeting five days afterward, casual on Sandford's part. SIMULTANEOUS SHOTS.

On that day Jack Hendrick was in town and casually met Goebel at Fifth and Scott. After greetings Hendrick said he was going up to Sandford's and they started along Fifth to Madi- guaranteed. son. Nearing Madison they were hailed by Frank Helm, and, after salutation, Hendrick told Helm, as he had told Goebel, that he was going to Sandford's bank to get a check cashed. Helm asked him why he did not go to his bank; that he would cash his check and led the way across Madison toward his bank (First National) nearly a square nearer than Sandford's, (Farmers' and Traders' National.) As they approached the bank Sandford was seen to come out and to stop on the lower step. Goebel said: "There's guilty. that s- o- b-, Sandford, now," and paid for. again, "There's the now." When they reached the step Hendrick greeted Sandford, who ex-

tended his left hand, his right being in his trousers pocket, and said: "Mr. Goebel, do you hold yourself responsible tor-that article in the Ledger?" Goebel answered, "I do, sir," and two shots were instantly fired. Helm dropped on hands and knees on the steps, Hendrick stood dazed, Goebel

in self-defense in Goebel's office; the gratification at the flimsy excuse unhunt Sandford in his own place of business; the disappointment again when Helm unwittingly steered him Where the Various off; the glee again when the chance meeting at Helm's bank gave him his opportunity. Hendrick testified that Sandford shot first, but he had first told newspaper men and everybody that the reports were so close together that he could not tell which was first. This false statement, as he swore it was, he explained by saying that he "wanted to get rid of them." Helm said they were so closely simultaneous further down the slope is the crank you want to shoot the chutes he could not tell. It is, of course, who tried to show how close he could liviou. said they were so closely simultaneous quite immaterial, legally or morally, but anyone who knew Sandford in strolling about you see the modest timately would know that he could have hit a lamp post across the street to start the fire with kerosene, and a If he had not been a dead man ; and that his shooting at all was the spanmodic, convulsive clenching of the fingers of a dying man.

NEVER IMPRISONED. Goebel was never imprisoned. He promenaded with his friend, Mayor Rhinock, from the corner to the police office and sat there for an hour until facile county judge could be summon ed by him to admit him to bail without any charge whatever. He was afterward examined before the same judge on a complaint not containing the words, "malice aforethought," and the article which led to the killing was excluded and he was discharged on the immediate facts of the shooting alone. Two grand juries considered his case but each timeafter the judge's charge one or more grand jurors received private charge from Goebel himself in his office every night during the sitting. He is, of course, not yet cleared, and might be convicted it Governor and while Governor.

This statement is not privileged, understand. Indeed, I have so many i quiries that I incline to have it mimeographed and save trouble.

My facts I am sure are absolutely correct, my inferences I think are "apt and of great credit." But ignore these latter as the product of bias and deduce your own conclusions. Yours very truly, T. F. HALLAM.

P S .- Any statement that Sandford's opposition to Goebel was because of Goebel's futile legislation attempting to reduce bridge and turupike tolls is erroneous at the least. Sandford never owned one cent at boy who put a corn cob under a bridge stock and he had but one share mule's tail. The tall shaft over the of turnpike stock valued at \$26. While man that blew out the gas casts a he owned two farms on the pike which shadow across the boy who tried to would have been vastly enhanced in jump on the moving train. Side by value it tolls had been decreased, or side the ethereal creature who always wholly abolished. His opposition was had her corset laced to the last hole. from pure scorn of the man and his and the intelligent idiot who rode a methods.

dead mother is fabricative without a young wife. Away over there refoundation of even shadow or dream. poses the boy who fished on Sunday, Goebel's mother was never referred to and the woman who kept strychnine in print or speech, nor was it known with powders in the cupboard. The or thought of that he ever had a man who stood in front of a moving mother until Goebel in speech arro- machine to oil the cycle is quiet now appellate judge at Augusta. On April gated the credit of paying her pew and rests beside the careless brake-

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesiduced entire in The Louisville Distate to administer Chamberlain's patch. It may be that Sandford would Cough Remedy. It contains no have ignored the article but for its opiate nor narcoic in any form and malignity toward Jo Blackburn, whom may be givin as confidently to the of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a won-Sandford dearly loved. In fact, he babe as to an adult. The great such deriul deliverance from a frightful apparently did ignore it until the cess that has att uded its use in the death. In telling of it he says: "I treatment of col's and croup has won was taken with Typhoid Fever, that for it the approval and praise it has ran into Pneumonia. My lungs beand in many foreign lands. For sale couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

If you need any job work the REbank to get a check cashed and asked PUBLICAN is prepared to accommodate King's New Discovery. One bottle Goebel to go with him. Goebel agreed you. Give us a call. All work gave great relief I continued to use it,

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his spleudid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want the qualities and power of brain and body. "Only 25c at J. H. Williams' drug store.

Don't hang your head if you are milty. That is what the sheriff s

Ease and Disease

ing of a Familiar Word.

A short Lesson on the Mean-

Inset in a Fervent Appeal.

Fellow-citizens, to the overthrow of this unspeakable wrong to the restoration to the people of their most sacred rights. I pledge all the energies of my life. Whatever of brain and heart I may possess I consecrate to these great ends. The path of duty lies plain before us. All other issues beside this dwarf and dwindle into insignificance. It is not a question of parties; it is not ples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, sold on a guarantee by all good druggists. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & and it gives vigor and vitality to the wittingly furnished by Hendrick to whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort

and "ease" in place of "disease."

Kinds of Fool Rest. The Gaunt of Folly and Its Finish.

Knoxville Tribune: Take a walk through a cemetery alone and you will pass the last resting place of the man who blew into the muzzle of a gun to see if it was loaded. A little! pass in front of a moving train. In monument of the hired girl who tried grass-covered knoll that covers the fulness by speaking ill of yourself.

bicycle nine miles in ten minutes, Mr. Charles K. Wheeler's recent sleep on undisturbed. There with statement that the killing of Sandford the top of a shoe box driven over his was in revenge for a libel on Goebel's head is the rich old man who married man who ted himself into a seventy ton engine, and over in a corner of the lence in the potter's field may be

His Life Was Saved.

seen the bleaching bones of the man

Mr. J. E. Lily, a prominent citizen received through out the United States came hardened. I was so weak I helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of D .. and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in Its praise," The marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at J. H. Williams' Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

order. If you want the qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's cyclone because he is carried away New Life Pills. They, develop every with it.

Lung Irritation

Is the forerunner of consumption, Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey will cure it, and give such strength to the lungs that a cough or a cold will not settle there, age at all good druggists.

Don't think because you can fool some people that others can't fool you.

Disease is the opposite of ease.

Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet," It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical Beauty Is Blood Deep

and Pever is a bottle of Grove's Tast-less Chill Tonic. Never falls to cure; then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price, 5oc.

The Eagle, Ming of All Rirds, is noted for its keen sight, clear and distinct vision. So are those persons who use Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve for weak eyes, styes, sore eyes or any kind or granulated lids. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

Don't bother about taking aim if

No-To-Bee for Fifty Couts. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. Bio, St. All draggints.

Don't acquire a reputation for truth-

CANCER IS DEADLY!

This fourful disease often first appears

Results Fatally in Mine as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cure Found at Last.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

the following is a specimen :

the following is a specimen:

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the hearlible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarca. The disease seemed beyond the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer grawing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer graw steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the polson. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—Mas. S. M. Inot., Winston, N. C.

'Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

